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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FOREIGN.

Thiers Endorsed.

THE GERMAN INVASION.

Parliament to be Prorogued.

TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

FRANCE.

THE GERMAN INVASION.

PARIS, August 4.—It is reported that M. Thiers has accepted the principle that the State should indemnify the provinces for the loss sustained from the German invasions.

NEGOTIATIONS.

Negotiations are in progress between the Deputies of the Left Centre and Right of the Assembly in reference to the prolongation of the power of Thiers as Chief Executive.

THE DUKE OF CHARTRES.

The Assembly are to be questioned to-day concerning the appointment of the Duke of Chartres as an officer in the Algerian forces.

THIERS ENDORSED.

The Deputies of the Left Centre, who are nominally all moderate Republicans, were convened by a circular which bore the signature of Gambetta and others for the purpose of shaping a policy for the party, and to take some denfiite action concerning the proposed extension of Thiers' term of office. The meeting was very harmonious. All the members spoke in praise of Thiers' administration and recommended him as the only man who is now capable to keep the balance between all parties. The meeting decided to support Thiers in his policy of moderation and to discourage the manoeuvres of the Legitimists and Bonapartists. One Deputy submitted a motion requesting the Government to abstain from all interference in Roman affairs. On a call of the question, it was accepted. The caucus then voted, one hundred and ninety against five, to advocate in the National Assembly the prolongation of Thiers' powers for three years, with the proviso that Thiers should bear the title of President of the French public, instead of Chief Eveutive as heretofore. The meeting resolved, by the same vote, to create the office of Vice President, the Vice President to be at the same time President of Council. It was further decided to express confidence in Thiers by giving him the power to choose the Vice President: but Thiers alone is to be responsible for the Government.

OPPOSITION OF THIERS.

VERSAILLES, August 4.—In the Assembly to-day the Committee upon the subject, ready to report the measure that the State assume the indebtedness of the provinces which were invaded by the Germans. Thiers, to the surprise of many deputies, and amid much excitement, spoke in terms of vigorous opposition to the report. He said the amount of claims which it would impose upon the Republic could not possibly be less than one milliard francs, a sum which the treasury was quite unable to pay. He could not give his assent to the plan of the Committee, and was only willing to afford relief to the people of the invaded Departments who were actually in need.

ENGLAND.

PARLIAMENT TO BE PROROGUED.

LONDON, August 4.—It is probable that Parliament will be prorogued on the 19th inst.

MURDER.

A dreadful murder has occurred at Erandocy. A woman was ruthlessly killed by some ruffians, who also seriously wounded her father and two children.

SHIP ASHORE.

The troop ship Magura is ashore at St. Paul Island, in the Indian Ocean, and it is feared she will prove a total loss. The crew and passengers are safe.

TRIAL TRIP.

LONDON, August 4.—The new steamer Spain, of the National Line, has made a successful trial trip from Liverpool. She easily attained a speed of fourteen and a quarter knots per hour.

YACHTING.

The cutter Vanguard won the Cowes town cup yesterday, beating several other members of the Royal Yacht Squadron, including Ashbury's Levonia.

ABANDONED VESSEL RECOVERED.

An unknown American vessel, which had been abandoned at sea, has been towed into Penzarer. She has an extremely valuable cargo of paraffine.

THE WEATHER.

LONDON, August 4.—The weather throughout England continues fair, and favorable to the crops.

MINERS' STRIKE.

Three hundred men employed in the coal pits of Norfolkshire have struck, in consequence of receiving their pay only every fortnight. A struggle is expected.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, August 4.—In the House of Commons this evening Sir Charles Bowyer Adderly, member of North Staffordshire, made a speech of some length in denunciation of the treaty of Washington. He said that in that instrument England had made a vast concession in favor of peace upon the questions of the fisheries and Alabama claims. England was clearly in the right in the attitude she formerly held upon those subjects, and yet that position has been yielded and America indemnified. Sir Charles concluded by vigorously condemning the form of arbitration provided for in the treaty.

Sir Roundell Palmer, member for Richmond, followed in defense of the treaty.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, August 4.—The steamer Iowa, Europe, Trojan and Russia, all from New York, have arrived out.

The steamship Scandinavian, from Quebec, touched at Moville, and the Denmark, from New York, arrived in the Thames.

IRELAND.

MASONIC.

DUBLIN, August 3.—The Prince of Wales is to be appointed Provincial Grand Master of the Dublin Free Masons.

PREPARING FOR RIOT.

The Orangemen and Catholics are preparing for a riot at Londonderry on August 12. The military that are in the city will be held in readiness, and reinforcements have been dispatched by the Government to meet the threatened emergency.

NOVA SCOTIA.

REGATTA.

HALIFAX, N. S., August 4—Boats are practicing in the harbor for the race. Three Nova Scotian boats will compete for the $3,000 prize. The Langier crew are the favorites.

MARRIED.

Col. H. J. Hill, Governor of New Foundland, was married here to-day to Louisa Gordon Shiell, daughter of the late Chief Justice Shiell, of Antiqua, West Indies.

GERMANY.

RAILROAD BOND SWINDLE.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, August 3.—A Holland firm has sold in Frankfort-on-the Main, bonds of the Rockford and St. Louis Railroad valued at nine million dollars. It has been found out that the whole transaction is a swindle, and the matter is to be investigated by the authorities.

SPAIN.

GENERAL AMNESTY.

MADRID, August 4—The *Official Journal* promulgates the law which recently passed in the Cortes, authorizing the Government to grant a general amnesty for political offences.

CUBA.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

HAVANA, August 4.—Fort Principe was struck by lightning yesterday. Two officers and two soldiers were killed.

NEW YORK.

The Late Explosion—The Albany Libel Suit—Died from his Injuries—North Carolina Election—Another Victim of the Explosion—Phœbe Cary's Funeral—The Treaty of Washington—The Tenor Wachtel Coming—Collision at Sea—New German Theatre.

NEW YORK, August 4, 1871.

THE LATE EXPLOSION.

The examination into the cause of the late disaster on the boat Westfield was continued this morning. Wm. A. Lighthall was on the stand as a witness. Referring to the statement yesterday that it must have taken more than twenty-seven pounds of steam to explode the Westfield's boiler, he said that his opinion was based on the supposition that the longitudinal crack he discovered in the boiler was only eighteen inches long; a very small amount of steam might have caused the explosion, and if less than that length, it would require a still greater pressure to burst it.

Engineer Martin was then sworn. Examined the boiler after the explosion; thought I observed a fracture on one of the longitudinal seams of the boiler fifteen inches in length, but it did not go through. The explosion might have started there, and then the whole thing went at once. I think the boiler of the Westfield was a good boiler in every sense of the word, or it would not have caused such destruction. It is a weak boiler that bursts with but little damage to life and boats. Thirty-five pounds might have ruptured the Westfield's boiler, or thirty-two might do it. I think it must have taken all of thirty-two. All my instructions to assistants fix the safety valves so as to blow at twenty-five, though it might sometimes run up to twenty-seven. Witness related a circumstance that occurred on one of the Union Ferry Company's boats, when the valve stuck fast and the steam run up to fifty pounds before the difficulty was discovered; have carried twenty-five pound's of steam in boilers when I could put the blade of a jack-knife between the cracks in the iron, and you could have knocked holes through it with a small hammer.

Inspector Matthews here took the stand, and said he desired to state that Henry Robinson, the engineer of the Westfield, was registered as Henry Robertson on the books. It seems he had a license granted him after an examination by Mr. Reynolds, Inspector of the District. He had his renewals at our office, which renewals we had no business to refuse as long as there was no complaint made against him. At the time of the explosion his license had run out, and he had no license. Charles Franklin, boiler maker of Jersey City, stated that he built the boiler of the Westfield in 1861, of the best Pennsylvania iron. He considered it a first-rate job, as good as could be made of the same material.

John S. Smith, practical engineer, was examined, and gave professional testimony as to the pressure of steam in the boiler of the Westfield. He said there was no doubt of the fact but that the explosion was the result of excessive pressure of steam. At the conclusion of his testimony, the investigation adjourned till to-morrow.

LETTER FROM MAYOR HALL.

The following letter will be published to-morrow:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 4, 1871.

To Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Chamber of Commerce, or in his absence, Hon. Geo. Opdyke, Vice President:—

DEAR SIR:—In view of the gross allegations continually made by a partisan journal in relation to the accounts of the city and county of New York, the expenditures of public monies, the public debt and the city resources, the undersigned respectfully request that the Chamber of Commerce appoint a large and influential committee of well known and upright citizens to make a full and exhaustive examination of public accounts and the condition of the public debt, and then report the result when completed, to the people of this city. The accounts will all be published at an early day, but it is the earnest desire of the undersigned that original accounts and vouchers shall be at once thoroughly examined. The undersigned would feel obliged, in case there is no regular meeting of the chamber within a few days, if a special meeting could be convened expressly for the purposes indicated. The undersigned make this proposition irrespective of their own personal considerations, and because of assaults made upon the city credit, and it is addressed to you because your body is composed of non-partisan and commercial gentlemen. Very respectfully, your obedient servants.

A. OAKLEY HALL, Mayor.
R. D. CONNOLLY, Controller.

NEW GERMAN THEATRE.

Subscriptions for the proposed new German theatre now reach nearly $100,000. It is designed, if possible, to situate the theatre on Fourteenth street between Third and Fourth avenues. The building will occupy twelve city lots twenty-five feet front and one hundred feet deep, making a total frontage of one hundred and fifty feet, and a depth of two hundred feet. The estimated cost of the lots is $25,000 each, which will make a total of $300,000 for the building site alone. The theatre proper will be one hundred by two hundred feet. The seating capacity will be for 3,000 persons, the parquette being arranged to seat 1,200 comfortably.

THE CITY FRAUDS.

The frauds in the city government continue to be discussed in social and political circles with unabated interest. At some of the city clubs Democrat and Republican members alike censure the conduct of the Tammany ring. At the Union Club room threats are made openly by prominent members to take such a course as may relieve the club from the odium which might attach from continued membership of those whose speculations are suspected, the principal officers of the Tammany Association being members of the club.

LIBEL SUIT.

The proprietors of the Albany *Evening Journal* gave bail yesterday to answer before the Grand Jury a complaint made by George Watts, of the Lehigh and Wyoming Valley Coal Company, charging them with publishing a libelous article against the complainant. Watts claims that his business as a coal dealer was ruined by the publications in the *Evening Journal*, wherein he was charged with having swindled his customers by false weights.

COLLISION AT SEA.

The steamer Providence on her way to this city yesterday from Newport during a dense fog, ran into three schooners in succession. In two instances the damage was not great. In the third the schooner W. A. Cobb, of Bucksport, as well as the Providence, were seriously injured. There was much excitement among the passengers on account of this succession of mishaps.

PHOEBE CARY'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of Phoebe Cary occurred at Rev. Dr. Bellows' church this afternoon, the services being conducted by Rev. G. Lowrie, of Erie, Pa., and Bernard Peters, of Williamsburg. Horace Greely, Oliver Johnson and A. J. Victor, were among the pall-bearers, and the remains were interred in Greenwood.

COLORED ORATOR.

Hon. R. P. Elliott, colored member of Congress from South Carolina, was introduced by Horace Greeley at a thinly attended meeting at the Cooper Institute to-night, and delivered a lengthy speech in denunciation of the Ku Klux and the persecution of the colored people of the South.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

The *Evening Mail* says Charles Francis Adams declines to accept the position of United States arbitrator to Geneva, and that Senator Frelinghuysen and other prominent New Jersey politicians are urging William Walter Phelps, of their State, for the place.

DIED FROM INJURIES.

John Deltour, who was thrown from the platform of the Second avenue car by quarreling ruffians on Sunday night, and sustained severe injuries, died yesterday. The Coroner will hold an inquest. The murderers escaped, and are apparently unknown.

TURNERS' FESTIVAL.

The triennial festival of the North American Turners' Union will commence at Williamsburg on Monday next. Among the delegates from the west who arrived to-day, are Hon. Eugene Weigil, Secretary of State of Missouri.

MUSICAL.

The *Post* this afternoon announced, on trustworthy authority, that the famous tenor Wachtel will sail next month for a concert tour through the United States this fall.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

Latest advices received state that in the election in North Carolina yesterday the proposition for a Constitutional Convention was carried.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

Martin Reider, one of the victims of the Westfield explosion, died this morning at Bellevue Hospital.

DIED.

John Rourke, wounded in the riot of July 12, died to-day at Bellevue Hospital.

OIL IN BOILERS.

An Important Discovery Claimed--Statement of Dr. Jentz.

Dr Jentz made the following statement, yesterday, in answer to the communication of Dr. Morgan, relative to oily water used in boilers at the West Virginia oil wells:

About 25 years ago, while Dr. Jentz was practicing chemistry in Philadelphia, an extensive fire occurred in that city. Among the buildings destroyed were two containing oil and saltpeter. When the buildings had partially fallen, many explosions occurred among the ruins, creating such consternation among the firemen that they refused to approach the buildings again, and merely devoted their efforts to prevent the spread of the flames. These explosions caused considerable speculation among scientific men. And so much interest was taken in the subject by the public, that the City Councils of Philadelphia were induced to offer a large reward for the solution of the mystery. Dr. Jentz made many experiments with saltpeter and water at first, without success. He then began experimenting with oil and water, when he discovered that the explosions at the fire were undoubtedly caused by the heated walls falling into the oil and water in the basements of the buildings. This he explains as follows. When oil becomes attached to any object hot enough to produce a combustion, gas is generated, and unless this gas has room to expand, an explosion will surely follow. Before the doctor had concluded his investigations, and had noted the chemical changes through which the oil must pass previous to reaching the explosive point, he came to New York and resumed the practice of medicine. He did not publish his discovery, because, though confident on the subject himself, he could not make it clear to others without further investigation.

At the time these experiments were made petroleum had not been discovered, and the oil used was common lubricating oil, such as is still used on machinery, and the careless use of which, the Doctor claims, has caused many boiler explosions which have apparently been involved in mystery. When he says, in boiling ascends from the center and descends at the sides of the boiler, and oil floating on the surface will be carried down with the current. If the inside of the boiler be oxydized or scaled, some portions of the oil are likely to be caught by these scales and impregnated with them. Then when the iron and oil become in direct contact, and the former is hot enough to cause the combustion of the oil, an explosion must follow. The Doctor also claims that water has no *explosive* power. If a boiler is subjected to a greater pressure of steam than it will bear, it will *burst*, generally at its weakest point, the steam will escape, people may get scalded, but no such *explosion* as that on the Westfield could be caused by steam alone. On the other hand, explosions caused by oil will take place at the point where combustion takes place, whether it is the weakest point or not. The vessels the Doctor used in his experiments were *open on top*, with nothing but a lid laid loosely over them, yet when the oil exploded they were burst in fragments, and scattered in every direction. The Doctor will immediately resume his experiments, and as soon as his apparatus is completed, he claims that he can demonstrate to the most simple mind, that one drop of oil will explode the heaviest boiler.

Napoleon at Sedan.

The Paris *Gaulois* publishes the following from Paul de Cassagnac in defense of the ex-Emperor at Sedan. The famous fighting journalist, who was captured, but escaped at 11 on the morning the battle was lost, says:

"Penned up and led like so many sheep in ravines and hollows, without a plan, pounded incessantly by 700 guns, which opened on us from a distance of 4,000 and 5,000 metres; surrounded by 400,000 men, who kept behind their guns, protected from our bullets and bayonets, we found ourselves forced back into the town. I had the grief of witnessing the preliminaries and conclusion of the capitulation. Phillippe, De Mases, Lafaistion and I were sobbing in front of the room where our dishonor was signed. Well, what was the Emperor's conduct during and after the battle? Before the capitulation he was not in command, and did not give a single order. MacMahon is too honest not to admit that the Emperor was present, but took no directing part. Since the 19th of July, he was like a bullock stunned by the butcher's pole-axe. He tottered on until he fell at Sedan. No longer having the right of interfering in anything, he went about the battle-field escorted by a few friends, displaying admirable but barren courage. After the battle he remained unchanged, retaining his neutral attitude, that position which is called parliamentary, but which means nothing but impotence and abdication. Then the Emperor committed the enormous blunder of meddling with a capitulation which concerned others than himself—those who had so madly led us to the shambles. Seized with commiseration for this army prostrate, while yet alive, in this huge graveyard, he gave orders to hoist the white flag. For an ignorant and impassioned people, that was quite sufficient. Everything was thrown on his shoulders, and he became the scapegoat. Laden with the want of skill of McMahon, the insane rashness of Wimpfen, want of foresight of the commissariat, all the iniquities of the cowards, incapables, and traitors, he was driven from Sedan to Cassel, from Cassel to Chiselhurst. Had he stuck to his post, and not meddled with anything, if he had allowed an additional 40,000 men to perish beneath the crumbling walls of Sedan, he would not now bear the burden of a capitulation for which he may be responsible, but which cannot in any way be imputed to him as a crime.

A Bee Story.

General Oliver's experience of bee sagacity is related by the Boston *Traveller*:

Many years ago he was an amateur bee-keeper, and was a great favorite with those wise little creatures—as with his own kind as well. He kept a hive or two in his own garden in Salem—which, as everybody knows, is full of gardens—and took great delight in communing with his garden friends, being on the most intimate terms with them. One day after removing a small swarm to a new place in his garden, he went down town to the reading room, and while standing near an open window, was suddenly accosted by a honey bee which seemed to know him and to have something of importance to communicate to him. But it did not occur to him that this visit had any particular significance, and so, after looking over the papers awhile, he went about his business, entering on his way another public room; where to his surprise, he was followed by the same bee, or another very anxious to gain his attention. At length it occurred to him that this might be one of his own bees, which had been sent to him to apprise him of trouble in his garden. He accordingly returned immediately home, to find his suspicions fully verified. The little new swarm swarm had attacked by a larger swarm, was then in the act of robbing the hive of all its treasured honey; and the bees which the General had met down town, had been sent off in pursuit of their friend and master, to apprise him of what was going on, and to implore his timely aid. But, alas, their good friend was not quick enough, to read their notes of warning and cries for help; and the poor little busy bees were all cleaned out by their stronger neighbors, before their General could be got to aid and defend them.

A STRICT temperance man in Connecticut would not let his horse drink out of a public trough which had the word "bitters" painted upon it by some peripatetic advertising agent.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

The Tonnage Tax.

TROOPS FOR THE WEST.

Land Warrant Swindles.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

Injunction Issued.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

WASHINGTON, August 4, 1871.

LAND WARRANT SWINDLES.

Speculation has been going on for some time in the matter of military bounty land warrants, which the circular from the General Land Office to-day will put an end to. Parties having filed claims for warrants would be informed by some person, whom they supposed to have the means of learning in the Department, or in some way at any rate they would be impressed with the belief that there was little chance of their claim being allowed. The way being thus paved for a good bargain, the applicant would be induced to make an assignment of his warrant, in advance of his issue, with the date left blank, to be filled up when the warrant had been obtained. The price paid would be insignificant, of course, on account of the pretended risk. It is, moreover, not unlikely that the purchaser had information in advance of the probable success of the application in any particular case which he acted upon. It is not known how extensively this fraud has been practised, nor how many claimants have been thus swindled.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer has fallen on the Pacific slope since Thursday afternoon. The low barometer which then extended from Lake Ontario to Lake Superior, has moved southeastward, and the pressure has diminished decidedly in the Atlantic and Gulf States. Winds have remained southwest on the Atlantic coast, and thence westward to Lake Erie and Missouri. Northwesterly winds have prevailed to-day in the Lake region. The temperature has increased somewhat in the Eastern States, and has remained quite warm in the Ohio Valley and southward, but has fallen in the northwest. Cloudiness has increased in the Southern and Gulf States, although a light rain has been reported from but one station. Local rains and threatening weather are now very generally reported from Illinois eastward to West Virginia, and thence to New England and the lower lakes.

Probabilities—The area of threatening weather, with local rains, will probably extend southeastward and prevail on Saturday from Pennsylvania to Florida. The area of high barometer will probably pass over Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, with heavy rains. The severest local storms are probable for Virginia and Maryland. Cool and clearing up weather is probable for Saturday north and west of Kentucky and on the lower lakes. Southernly winds, with rain, are probable for the Gulf States.

INJUNCTION ISSUED.

Judge Wylie to-day issued an injunction restricting the District government from negotiating bonds under the four million loan amendment. He held that the old debt must be computed in the calculation of the district indebtedness, and that it is the part of the debt contemplated in the organic acts. The question of the bonds required of the injunctionists is to cover the damage which may result from the decision. It will be argued and decided to-morrow. An appeal from the decision will be made to the Supreme Court of this District.

IRON CLADS.

Congress having appropriated $600,000 to build two iron clad torpedo boats, Governor Cook, accompanied by A. K. Shephard, of the Public Works, and a delegation of the Territorial Legislature, waited on Secretary Robeson to day and urged him to order the building of one of the boats at the Washington Navy Yard. The Secretary made an encouraging reply.

THE TONNAGE TAX.

The Secretary of the Treasury has announced in the case of the exaction of tonnage tax from boats, that collection did not fall due till after July 14th, 1870. The Collector must transmit with his report certified statements, with a view to refunding the money so collected.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

A private telegram received here this afternoon, dated Reedville, North Carolina, says the majority for the Convention in Rockingham is 92; Democratic majority last August, 447; Republican gain 357 in Rockingham county.

TROOPS FOR THE WEST.

The Superintendent of the recruiting service for the western division has been ordered to send one hundred recruits to Fort Shaw, Montana, and five hundred to Fort Buford, Dakota.

THE NEW LOAN.

Subscriptions to the new loan to day were $50,000.

WISCONSIN.

Bequest Arrived.

MADISON, August 4.—Horace Ward, a rich American, long a resident of England, bequeathed a large estate to various Soldiers' Orphans Homes in the United States. Some $25,000 falls to the Soldiers' Orphans Home of Wisconsin. A telegram to day announces the arrival of $100,000 in bonds at Bath, Maine. The money awarded to the Home here is expected in a few days.

DROWNED.

A young man named Fry was drowned in Crystal Lake, near Lodi, in this county, on Sunday afternoon while bathing in the lake.

U. S. MARSHAL RESISTED.

MILWAUKEE, August 4.—The revenue cutter Andrew Johnson has gone to Beaver Island to protect the United States Marshal, who was resisted in the discharge of his duties by the Sheriff and a mob. A belligerent spirit of these Islanders was shown in 1856, when Strang and his Mormon followers had a collision with the lumbermen and fishermen, in which the Mormons were worsted and Strang mortally wounded.

NEW TARIFF.

A meeting of the managers of the steamboat and railroad lines of the Northwest last night decided upon a tariff of twenty-five cents per hundred pounds for grain, and fifty cents per barrel for flour from all points on the Mississippi river to Milwaukee, Chicago and Duluth.

CINCINNATI.

Workmen Attacked.

CINCINNATI, August 3.—On Wednesday a squad of negroes under Major Randolph, while working on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Hurricane bridge, were attacked with stones and knives by four white men, and in endeavoring to quell the disturbance Randolph was dangerously hurt and one negro badly injured.

SECRET SOCIETY.

CINCINNATI, August 4.—A secret organization known as the Union League of United Sons of America, composed principally of young workingmen, are forming here to oppose Catholicism in all shapes. All nationalities will be admitted.

CAMP MEETING.

The National Camp Meeting at Urbana is progressing favorably. The numbers thus far have hardly reached the expectations, though the meetings are increasing, both in numbers and interest. There were 4,000 there to-day.

FATAL SNAKE BITE.

A man outside the city, while watching a coal pit last night, was bitten by an adder and died in an hour and a half.

NOMINATION.

Charles Bossel, Democrat, was yesterday nominated to the Ohio State Senate from the Augiaize District.

ST. LOUIS.

Strike at the Vulcan Iron Works.

ST. LOUIS, August 4.—All the workmen at the Vulcan Iron Works, in South St. Louis, except a few laborers, have stopped work, and operations at the works have ceased for the present. The men state that they have taken this course in consequence of the dissatisfaction with Abram Rees, Superintendent of the works, who, they allege, is very overbearing in his manner, and has not supplied the men sufficient material to enable them to make full wages. The workmen have issued addresses to D. K. Garrison, President of the works, stating their grievances, and assuring him that their action is in no sense a strike. They also state they will return to work under him, but they will not work under Mr. Reese, whose discharge they demand. In the meantime they have telegraphed to the Trades Unions in other cities, notice of the stoppage in order to prevent the procuring of other workmen. On the other hand, Mr. Reese states that he has had no notice of grievances from the workmen, and that the mills were stopped in consequence of the short supply of iron; also that some repairs were necessary. When the repairs are completed, and a supply of iron obtained, all the men will be put in again except sixteen, whom he discharged for unfaithfulness to their duties.

INDIAN RAID.

The Montana *Herald* of July 27th contains an account of a formidable Indian raid in the Gallatin Valley. Two men named James Nevin and George Sheppard were killed, and between two and three hundred head of stock and horses run off. Two companies of cavalry under Captain Ball and Captain Norton, from Fort Ellis, and some fifty citizens, started in pursuit. Great excitement prevailed. The citizens in all parts of the valley were arriving and concentrating at Hamilton, where barricades are being thrown up. The Indians are supposed to belong to a band of Sioux under Sitting Bull, the main body of which is camped between the Yellow Stone and Powder Rivers. They are not treaty Indians, being on no reservation, and war Indiscriminately upon other tribes and whites. They are supposed to number a thousand lodges. Further trouble is expected from them.

PETITION FILED.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company filed a petition in the United States Court against Henry Cline, Sheriff of Phelps county, to restrain him from selling the property of the road, sold for non-paid taxes. The company claim exemption of the taxation by the act of Congress granting land to the road, and confirmed by the Missouri Legislature, which provided that the land and property of the road should not be taxed until the road should be in working order and divided a dividend, and declared that this act applied to the road known as the Southwest Branch, which subsequently became the South Pacific, and is now the Atlantic and Pacific. The Phelps county court declared the new company liable to taxation, which the company deny.

POLICEMAN STABBED.

About one o'clock this morning, while a policeman, named Phillips, attempted to arrest a man named George Brown for disturbing the peace, he was stabbed in the left side, receiving an ugly wound. Brown then ran, but officers pursued and captured him, after shooting him twice once in the shoulder and once in the abdomen. Both men are dangerously hurt.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Timothy O'Leary fell from a reaper on Thursday, at Ninegar, Minn., from sunstroke.

—At Elmira, New York, a man named Thompson shot and killed another man named Burns, at the Horse Heads on Thursday night, mistaking him for a paramour of his wife's, for whom he was watching. All the parties are colored.

—The meeting of the Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, at St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada, on Thursday night, was largely attended. Judge Fisher, of Cincinnati, delivered an effective address. A vote of thanks was passed to the American delegation for the interest taken in the meetings.

—At Baltimore a woman named Susan Kelly, employed as servant in the house of Rev. C. C. Guild, who is at present in Europe, has been arrested on the charge of strangling and burning her newborn child. The body was discovered in the kitchen, by some neighbors, who also charged with the supervision of the premises in the absence of Mr. Guild. The woman has confessed her crime.

—At Monticello, New York, on Thursday night, a fire broke out in the livery stable of John D. O'Neill, in the rear of the Mansion House. The fire extended to the Mansion House, and burned it to the ground, together with the stores of F. S. Newkirk and Albert Olmstead. The house of W. H. Cady was also burned. The loss is estimated at $50,000; partially insured. Boyce & Son, proprietors of the Mansion House, lose $25,000; F. S. Newkirk, $13,000; A. Olmstead, $8,000, N. H. Cady, $6,000, and J. D. O'Neill, $2,000.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Damages Recovered.

SPRINGFIELD, August 4.—Dr. William Beek has recovered $10,000 damages from the Connecticut River Railroad Company for injuries received in a collision at Northampson, June 18, 1870. The Doctor brought suit for $40,000.

FORGER SENTENCED.

BOSTON, August 4.—In the Superior Court to-day G. T. Diefendorf, *alias* Calvin C. King, was sentenced to seven years in the State Prison, for receiving $8,000 from Brewster, Sweet & Co., on forged papers in the summer of 1869.

UNABLE TO AGREE.

The jury in the case of W. A. Glover, the alleged Burlington bank robber, after being out three hours reported that they were unable to agree, standing eight for conviction and four for acquittal.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Dental Convention.

GREEN BRIER, White Sulphur Springs, August 4.—The Dental Convention to-day elected the following executive officers for the ensuing year: President, George H. Cushing, of Chicago; Vice Presidents, C. E. Francis, of New York city; and J. R. Walker, of New Orleans; Secretaries, J. S. Salmon, of Boston, and M. S. Dean, of Chicago; Treasurer, N. H. Goddard, of Louisville. Niagara Falls is designated as the place for holding the next annual Convention.

In the Convention this evening Dr. Cushing, of Chicago, read a report on "Dental Literature," which was received with applause. The association presented to D. C. Barnum a magnificent gold medal for his invention of rubber dam, which invention is presented to the profession.

NASHVILLE.

Railroad Accident.

NASHVILLE, August 4.—An extra train composed of ten loaded coal cars and five empty flats ran off the track on a down grade on the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad this afternoon, about seventeen miles from Nashville, resulting in a general smash up of the train and seriously injuring Aaron Nunnelby, fireman. The engineer saved himself by jumping off.

CASUALTY.

Alexander Anderson, colored, lost his life to day, whilst in a well in Edgefield, from foul air.

RALEIGH, N. C.

The Elections.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 4.—The returns from Wake, Halifax and Mechlenburg counties show a Republican gain of 1,700 over the vote of last August, though all give majorities against the Convention. Rockingham county give 92 majority for the Convention, a Republican gain of 355. New Hanover county shows a large Republican and Anson and Warren counties small Conservative gains, while Columbus county votes for the Convention by a small majority.

A GYPSY woman the other day pursuaded a credulous Missouri farmer to search for hidden treasure on his land under her instructions, after he had deposited $3,200 in a place known only to herself and to him. Her "spells and incantations" failed to have the result expected by him, and when he looked for the money, after the lapse of ten days, that was gone. And so was the gypsy woman.

WAITING FOR THE SHIP.

A Fort Point Idyl.

BY BRET HARTE.

About an hour's ride from the Plaza there is a high bluff with the ocean breaking uninterruptedly along its rocky beach. There are several cottages on the sands, which look as if they had recently been cast up by a heavy sea. The cultivated patch behind each tenement is fenced in by bamboos, broken spars and drift wood. With its few green cabbages and turnip tops, each garden looks something like an aquarium with the water turned off. In fact you would not be surprised to meet a Mer-man digging among the potatoes, or a mer-maid milking a sea cow hard by.

Near this place formerly arose a great semaphoric telegraph with its gaunt arms tossed up against the horizon. It has been replaced by an observatory, connected with an electric nerve to the heart of the great commercial city. From this point the in-coming ships are signaled, and again checked off at the City Exchange. And while we are here looking for the expected steamer, let me tell you a story.

Not long ago, a simple, hard-working mechanic, had amassed sufficient, by diligent labor in the mines, to send home for his wife and two children. He arrived in San Francisco a month before the time the ship was due, for he was a western man and had made the over-land journey, and knew little of ships, or seas, or gales. He procured work in the city, but as the time approached he would go to the shipping office regularly every day. The month passed, but the ship came not, then a month, and a week, two weeks, three weeks, two months, and then a year.

The rough patient face, with soft lines overlying its hard features, which had become a daily apparition at the shipping agents', then disappeared. It turned up one afternoon at the observatory as the setting sun relived the operators from his duties. There was something so child-like and simple in the few questions asked by this stranger, touching his business, that the operator spent some time to explain. When the mystery of signals and telegraphs was unfolded, the stranger had one more question to ask. "How long might a vessel be absent before they would give up expecting her?" The operator couldn't tell; it would depend on circumstances. Would it be a year? Yes it might be a year, and vessels have been given up for lost after two years and have come home. The stranger put his rough hand on the operator's, and thanked him for his "trouble" and went away. Still the ship came not. Stately clippers swept into the gate, and merchantmen went by with colors flying, and the welcoming gun of the steamer often reverberated among the hills. Then the patient face with the old resigned expression, but a brighter, wistful look in the eyes, took its place on the decks of the steamer as she disembarked her living freights. He may have had a dimly defined hope that the missing ones might yet come this way, as only another road over that strange, unknown expanse. But he talked with ship captains and sailors, and even this last hope seemed to fail. When one afternoon a new and bright eyes were presented again at the observatory, the operator, busily engaged, could not spare time to answer foolish interrogatoris, so he went away. But as night fell, he was seen sitting on the rocks with his face turned seaward, and was seated there all that night.

When he became hopelessly insane, for that was what the physicians said made his eyes so bright and wistful, he was cared for by a fellow craftsman who had known his troubles. He was allowed to indulge his fancy of going out to watch for the ship, in which she "and the children" were at night when no one was watching. He had made up his mind that the ship would come in at night. This and the idea that he would relieve the operator, who would be tired with watching all day, seemed to please him. So he went out and relieved the operator every night.

For two years the ships came and went. Each day there to see the outward bound clipper, and greet her on her return. He was known only by a few who frequented the place. When he was missed at last from his acustomed spot, a day or two elapsed before any alarm was felt. One Sunday, a party of pleasure seekers clambering over the rocks were attracted by the barking of a dog that had run before them. When they came up they found a plainly dressed man lying there dead. There were a few papers in his pocket—chiefly slips cut from different journals of old marine memoranda—and his face was turned toward the distant sea.

Faithful Molly Brown.

Last Saturday night William Brown, about 19 years old, was arrested in Brooklyn for passing counterfeit money. Mrs. Mary Brown, his mother, was at one time noted for her skill in the same business, and for her fidelity to her associates. She was once arrested in Jersey City, and the chief of police endeavored for a long time in vain to induce her to betray her confederates. He even promised her liberation. Just before the time fixed for hearing, however, she appeared to relent and became, as she said, quite penitent. She told Chief Wood that if he would allow her to have a few of the best counterfeit notes which were taken from her at the time of her arrest, she would guarantee to bring any number of counterfeit dealers into her net, so that the chief would be enabled to secure their arrest, with abundance of evidence against them. Her air of penitence and plausible story won the entire confidence of the chief; and, thinking that by using Mrs. Brown as a stool-pigeon he could win everlasting fame as a detective, acceded to her request. He allowed her to have a number of $10 and $20 bills, taking the precaution, however, to first place a private mark on the corner of each bill with his initials. But Mrs. B., who was fully up to this little device, tore off the corners of the bills, and passed every one in Jersey City. Being thus provided with ample funds, she took her departure for parts unknown. About one year after, she was arrested in the norther part of the State, and sentenced to imprisonment in the Albany penitentiary for one year. It was after her liberation that the talents of her son were brought into play.

Murder in Connecticut.

Recently a boy in passing back of a school house in Allington, a suburb of New Haven, Connecticut, discovered a man lying on his back, dead. Upon examination by coroner it was found that he had received two large gashes upon the left of the windpipe, and the tendons of both wrists had been cut by a knife. The murdered man was five and one-half feet in height, of a florid complexion. He was about thirty-five years of age, and evidently unused to physical exertion. His garments were of an ordinary kind; blue pants with blue diagonal vest, a common pair of laced shoes, with a brown coat, somewhat worn and ragged, as if the wearer had been out of doors much of the time. A few small articles of no special importance were found in the pockets; a few pieces of money, a lead pencil, bits of crackers and an account book, in which the name of the firm of Ball, Black & Co., of New London, was written, and in which a few memorandum of little value were found. The ground above indicated that a very severe struggle had taken place, but the features of the dead man were not distorted, as might have been expected, showing perhaps that death may have finally come easily. Reports would indicate that the murdered man was not poor, and that a larger sum of money than at first supposed may have been in the money belt, which was cut and lay near the body.

Queer.

A singular story comes from Cleveland in relation to a party of men who have taken up their abode in the woods west of the city. Persons who have watched them say that they go about in daylight and darkness, sometimes singly and sometimes in squads of two and three, and they are never known to speak an audible word, and when they have occasion to cough they always cover the mouth with the hand in order to deaden the sound. Late on Friday afternoon matters assumed a more definite character of suspicion, and the neighborhood became involved in a serious fear that the fellows were either conspiring and dangerous human beings, or else something to be dreaded as superhuman. Parties who have had occasion to notice them say that they build no fire, but that at about ten o'clock every night a man is seen to approach from town, carrying a number of dishes and eatables, supposed to be for the delectation of these "knights of the forest wild." The attention of the police has been called to the strangers.

A MAN ROASTER.

A Heroine for Miss Braddon--Blonde and Bad.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]

In going through the parish prison a few days since, the attention of the reporter was attracted to a young girl, apparently not more than fifteen years of age. She had fair not-brown hair, and a complexion fresh and white as milk. The mild blue eyes were singularly soft and intelligent, and her whole appearance indicated the free, joyous characteristics of youth and happiness. Yet this amiable looking creature, this fair, delicate Minerva of slender

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1871.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

AUDITOR GENERAL.
DAVID STANTON, of Beaver Co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL.
ROBT. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill Co.

COUNTY.

STATE SENATORS:
JAMES L. GRAHAM,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS.
ASSEMBLY:
First District—JAMES TAYLOR.
Second District—M. EDWARDS.
Third District—JOHN GILFILLAN,
D. N. WHITE,
H. K. SAMPLE,
J. W. BALLANTINE,
ALEX. MILLAR.
CONTROLLER—HENRY WARNER.
TREASURER—SAMUEL KILGORE.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—THOMAS M. BAYNE.
ASSIST. DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. B. FLACK.
COMMISSIONERS—JOSEPH DILWORTH,
JAMES McGUNIGLE.
SURVEYOR—ROBERT C. HUGHES.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR—J. Q. MURRAY.

BONDS at Frankfort, 96¼@97c.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¼@112¾.

FRANCE seems at last to be nearing a true Republican form of Government, modeled in every way after that of the United States. The indications all point to the retention of Thiers by the National Assembly as President. It will be a happy day for the French people when they lay aside their feuds and animosities and form a free government for themselves, and that happy day seems to be not very far in the future.

"HE would have cheered the Hessians in the Revolution, and hissed the French patriots led by Lafayette and De Grasse."

All of which was written concerning Minister Washburne by the Philadelphia *Age* and *apropos* of nothing at all. Mr. Washburne has been praised by the leading journals of nearly all the European countries, including those of France and Germany. He has most admirably filled a most difficult and unexpected position, and he is a friend and supporter of President Grant. Therefore "he would have cheered the Hessians" etc., as above stated.

TAMMANY is said to have its report of the finances of New York city ready for delivery to the public, but for the present withholds it, awaiting the result of the public meeting of the citizens. What does this mean? Are the leaders of the Ring afraid to submit their report to a candid but justly incensed public? Are they fearful that its damning revelations will cause such an outburst of indignation from their fellow-citizens, regardless of party, that will hurl them from power, and from the places which they have outraged? It is probably well for them that their report did not reach the eyes of the people, entire, before the time for holding this meeting. The portions already printed in the New York *Times*, have created a feeling of distrust of their honesty, and disgust at their course in secreting from the public, the affairs of the city. As it is the citizen's meeting can do no more than call for the printing and issuing of the financial statement. The people cannot justly take action until the full and complete record is made known. They will not rashly judge their officers, but will await the hearing of the other side. The Ring knew this and wisely kept back their report until the people had met and demanded it. It will then be forthcoming, as if in obedience to the call of the tax-payers. The Ring may be able to make all things appear right, may even give good reasons for expending over one hundred millions of the people's money in the last two years, may find a plausible pretext for adding over fifty millions to the debt of the city during the past twenty-eight months; but we very much doubt that they can. At any rate the city is aroused, and demands a full exhibit, and Tammany will now be obliged to respond.

THE INVESTIGATION into the recent ferry-boat disaster in New York harbor, develops one fact clearly to the mind of every intelligent man, if the telegraph rightly reports the facts. Any person who defines a "vacuum" as "foul air," and does not know the difference between a "high" and a "low pressure" engine, is surely unfit to be placed in charge of a steam engine of any kind. This man had never read any scientific work on steam generation or mechanics, and could not write, and scarcely read at all. He certainly was a very unfit man to place over the lives of hundreds of people. But why was this not discovered before this dreadful calamity brought it to light? This ignorant man states that he has been in charge of steam engines for fifteen years, and surely such incompetency as he now exhibits ought to have been detected long ago. How many more such *engineers* are at work, we may probably never know, until some similar holocaust shall show up their incompetency. A rigid examination should be required of any person wishing to take charge of a steam engine, and none should be permitted to do so without producing his proper certificate of fitness.

The testimony in the case also intimates that liquor is sometimes given to the engineers and hands by passengers, and whilst there is no positive proof that this had been done on the day of the explosion, yet the presumption is allowable that it had. This should be also forbidden, and his certificate should be at once taken from an engineer upon whom the traces of liquor could be found. It is awful to see, in such sad calamities as this, the dangers to which innocent people are daily subjected. The complete control of such things, and thus the guardianship of our lives, should be invested in a Board of persons in each city and county, who would rigidly demand the full knowledge and requirements in all applicants for the position of engineers. Then these terrible explosions might be avoided. We are aware that such regulations already exist, but they surely are not strict and severe enough, or the New York Board has in this instance been derelict of duty. We hope the matter will be fully investigated, and the guilty or incompetent persons removed and punished.

Ninety-one precious lives, so far, have been known to be sacrificed in the ferry-boat explosion. Some one is to blame—either the inspectors or the engineer. Let the guilty be made suffer—to the end that similar calamities may in future be avoided.

UNDER REPUBLICAN RULE.

The mass of intelligent, thoughtful people are probably fully impressed with the belief, that never before, in the history of our Government, was there a greater determination on the part of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments thereof to fearlessly, impartially, economically and wisely administer the affairs of the nation. No sensible man doubts this, and none appears to do so, except the partisans of the defunct Democracy, who would willingly utter any cry, no matter how untruthful, provided it would assist their party into power. So utterly barren are they, of arguments which appeal to the sense and intelligence of the people, that they willingly resort to the basest and meanest of misrepresentations, and appeal to the lowest and vilest of the human passions, hoping by such means to make capital and votes for their party. Instead of bravely thanking their honest, candid chief magistrate for the efforts he and those under him are making, and with the greatest success, to reduce the burdens of the people, with the reduction of the national debt, they resort to every species of misrepresentation and sophistry, hoping by such means to create a doubt in the minds of their partisans, of the integrity of those charged with the affairs of our nation. In order to hold the votes of others, whom reason, or any arguments based on reason, will not reach, an effort is made by appealing to the vile prejudices of low minded men. Charges are made that the President vacates Washington and resorts to the sea-shore, as if no other officer holding the same position that he does, ever was known to do the like before. The ignorant passions are inflamed by appealing to the envious spirit of the debauchee and the cut-throat. They are told that the President is a "horse jockey," that he "appoints all of his relatives to office;" that he neglects his duties at the Capital to attend horse-races at Long Branch; in fact that he is any thing but a high toned gentleman, and a proper person to fill the Presidential chair. We will not attempt to further notice such contemptible jargon. Let those who wish to deal in that kind of "slang," resort to it. It only proves them unworthy of decent society, and unable to use the arguments of gentlemen. They are welcome to the votes of all such persons who would be influenced by such vulgar ribaldry. The Republican party can well do without them. Their very baseness will cause them to seek other and congenial souls, and they will find them too.

But to the intelligent, thinking and fair-minded citizen, we would address ourselves, and ask him what reforms he could desire? Our revenues are faithfully adjusted, and as faithfully collected, and applied to their legitimate uses. Our Foreign Affairs were never, since the formation of the government, in as satisfactory a state as at present. We are literally friends to the whole world, and can claim all nations our friends in return. Business, both foreign and at home was never before so prosperous. Our commerce, which during the late war had been driven from the seas by the Southern privateers, now again foots up to nearly an equal amount with the total of all other nations, entering into or departing from our ports. Our manufactories are increasing, and now largely exceed in amount their extent at the close of the war. Our mines are being more largely developed than ever before. Our agriculture will compare favorably with that of any land on the face of the globe. Markets are found at good prices for every thing that we can raise. Railroads and telegraph wires are being constructed every where throughout our land, and there is not one single branch of business or pursuit of life that is languishing or dragging along in a sluggish existence.

In Government affairs our name and our flag stand high, respected by all. What, then, could any fair man desire more than is furnished him? What good could be accomplished by changing the party in power? Democracy often talks loudly about a "centralized monarchy," and other twaddle of the like import. Does General Grant, or Chief Justice Chase, or the Senate, or the House of Representatives give forth any sound or shadow, that would indicate either the possibility or the desire for any other form of Government than the one we now have—"a Government of the people by the people, and for the people?" Then why utter or listen to such bosh? Would Democracy be more honest than the present, or future office-holding Republicans? Does any one think it? If so, we will only point him to New York for our answer. Would Mr. Hendricks or General Hancock, Horatio Seymour or General Blair, Mr. Pendleton or Governor Hoffman be any more careful of the affairs of the nation, more honest in the discharge of his duties, more fearless, more wise, more successful than General Grant has been? Does any candid man think it? We very much doubt it. His meanest enemy never charged our President either with dishonesty or incapacity, with disregard of the wants of the people, or with an unfaithful performance of his duty at any time. We can readily find abundant reason for continuing the present party in power, but confess that we are not at all favorable to the election of such persons to important positions, as Democracy furnishes numerous examples of. The secret expositions of their corruptions in New York, Kentucky and North Carolina, are sufficient indication that the Democratic party has gotten into very bad hands, and that those who have gained power through its votes and are still trying to go higher, are bad enough to condemn the entire organization. Besides this, Democracy has frequently threatened to overturn all that Republicanism has accomplished, during and since the war, when it shall gain the power. That this is its secret purpose all well informed persons know. The mask is worn over these hideous features of its body, in order to hide its purpose. Now and then some one of its adherents, bolder than the rest, betrays the intention. Democracy would fain muzzle such partisans as Mr. A. H. Stephens, who plainly tells the people that the enactments of the Republican party, on the subjects of suffrage, the validity of the Nation's debt and the invalidity of that of the late Southern confederacy are illegal, therefore null and void. If we wish these questions again opened up, and the legality of our national debt again jeopardized by the villiany of ex-rebels and their tools, the Northern Democrats, elevate the party to power which claims them as its own. But if we want an enduring peace, a final sealing up of all the woes and troubles growing out of the war, prosperity to continue to smile upon us; and friendship to grow and strengthen with all the world, continue in power the young giant who wrestled and clenched with the demon of slavery, and never let go his hold until torn and disjointed, it lay beneath his feet, the brave young Republican party of progress, economy and reform.

Gurney.

Right Hon. Russell Gurney, Member of Parliament and Recorder of the city of London, who has been appointed by the Government of Great Britain one of the Commissioners to decide upon the claims arising out of the Treaty of Washington, is a son of the late Sir John Gurney, one of the barons of the English Court of Exchequer, and was born at Norwood, Surrey county, England, in 1804, and graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1826, was called to the bar in 1828, was made Queen's counsel in 1845, and in 1856 received the important appointment of Recorder of the city of London. This office corresponds to that of Judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and Recorder Gurney has acquired great reputation by the ability displayed in the exercise of his functions, as well as by his diligence in trying cases. In consequence of the capacity displayed by him he has frequently been appointed to act as judge of assize, and at different times has held court for the trial of capital cases in all the circuits of England. In January, 1866, he was appointed by the British Government a member of the commission of inquiry into the origin and nature of the disturbances in Jamaica, and also in reference to the declaration of martial law by Governor Eyre and "the cruel punishments inflicted upon the blacks." The other members of the commission were Sir Henry Storks, Governor of Malta, and Mr. J. B. Maule, Recorder of Leeds. The commission commenced their labors at Spanish Town, Jamaica, on Feb. 25th, 1866, and sat for forty-eight days, during which time they examined several hundred witnesses. In July, 1865, Recorder Gurney was elected a member of the English House of Commons from the city of Southampton, and was re-elected in 1868. In politics he is a Conservative.

A SIMPLE STORY.

☞ *LOOK ON THIS PICTURE:*
UNDER DEMOCRATIC RULE.
Debt of New York City.

Dec. 31, 1869	$34,407,047
April 30, 1871	84,541,186
Increase in 28 months	$50,134,139

☞ *AND ON THIS:*
UNDER REPUBLICAN RULE.
Debt of the United States.

March 4, 1869	$2,525,457,259
Aug. 1, 1871	2,283,328,858
Decrease in 29 months	$242,128,401

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

For some time the *Christian Advocate* of New York, has been publishing a series of editorials on the Modifications of the Episcopacy in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and finally in very decided terms, as the editor usually is in a matter of opinion, argues in favor of quadrennial Episcopal elections. The *Methodist* referring to these articles regards the arguments the same as have been mostly used by the advocates of this measure. It thinks, however, the opinion of Bishop Morris, the senior Bishop and for nearly forty years in that position, will weigh more with the Church than a hundred constrained presumptions. The Bishop says that if the tenure of officebe fixed at four years, the Church will be convulsed and finally destroyed, and further it took him four years to become familiar with the practical duties of General Superintendent. And he asks why take the risk, as the present plan of a life term works well? The *Pittsburgh Advocate* heartily endorses the arguments of Dr. Curry of the New York *Advocate* and regards them conclusive, able, and convincing. We simply chronicle the facts, as they appear upon the surface of this "battle of the giants," leaving our readers to decide the question for themselves. There seems to be a lull in the discussion and a good deal of attention is now given to reform in the office of Presiding Elder. In viewing these questions the impression naturally arises in the minds of many, that the discussion has been from a stand-point without reference to the fact that a large body of laymen will participate in the legislation of the next General Conference, who as a class in ecclesiastical matters, are usually conservative in their course of action.

Four converted heathens, ordained ministers in India, of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, have sent a communication to Rev. Dr. J. N. McLeod, of New York, protesting against retaining their names on the lists of adherents to that section of the Church that suspended George H. Stuart, Esq., for singing hymns in the worship of God, while the names of the missionaries from America, who are co-presbyters have been expunged from the roll. They express the desire to be recognized by the Presbytery of which Mr. Stuart is a member, and hope the time may speedily come when the bodies will be united again.

The American and Foreign Christian Union, notwithstanding the Congregationalists have seceded, under the new organization, are vigorously at work promoting the evangelical cause, and it is striving to prosecute all its present missions on the scale of last year.

A communication appeared in the *Christian Advocate* of New York, from Ernest George Wesley, a descendant of Rev. Samuel Wesley, living at Boonton, New Jersey, tracing the pedigree of the Wesley family back to the early part of the *tenth* century, in the days of King Athelstan, and showing the honorable position they have always held in society from that early period until the present.

The *Moravian* in speaking of the mission work at Lasbador, where thirty-seven missionaries are laboring, represents heathenism as nearly disappeared from the Labrador coast, and the natives with a very few exceptions, are connected with the mission.

Sunday School workers will be gratified to learn that the Executive Committee of the National Sunday School Convention for 1872 have agreed upon a plan for uniform lessons, and a ppointed a committee of three consisting of B. F. Jacobs, Rev. Alfred Taylor, and Rev. J. S. Ostrander, to confer with publishers of Sunday School lessons, and arrange for a meeting August 8th at the Bible House, New York, to consider the matter fully. If a plan is agreed upon, it will be of incalculable good to teachers and other workers in this cause, besides promoting Christian union.

The *Advance* gives an account of the proceedings of the Virginia Baptist State Convention, (colored) in which it is stated, the Convention sent their congratulations to the General Baptist Association of Virginia (white) requesting that a correspondence might be opened between them. The matter was thoroughly discussed in the Convention of white Baptists, referred to an able committee, whose report was unanimously approved, declining the proffered hand of Christian fellowship, "from reasons which we need not specify and cannot control." It is not a difficult matter to imagine the "reasons," which they could not "control." Our Chicago *confrere* gives the reason, because of the peculiar "complexion God gave them."

The *Catholic World* authoratatively announces that while the State has rights, she has them only in virtue and by permission of the superior authority and that authority can only be expressed through the Church—that is, through the organic law infallibly announced and unchangingly asserted, regardless of temporal consequences.

An incident in the life of Dr. Jacobs, late professor in the Theological Seminary at Gettysburgh, has been brought to light since his death. During the great battle at Gettysburgh, Dr. Jacobs on the first day of the battle, suggested to Gen. Howard, from the cupola of the Seminary the advantages of making a stand against the rebels on Cemetery Hill.

The *United Presbyterian* announces that Rev. J. R. Johnson, of Washington, Pa., who was appointed by the General Assembly to raise ten thousand dollars for the erection of mission buildings at Canton, China, is energetically at work in his laudable mission.

The Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, in noticing the laying of the corner stone of the new Pearl street Methodist Episcopal church in Buffalo, New York, with Masonic services, expresses regret at the act. It says the Church has its own service for such occasions, and should use it.

Rev Dr. Todd, of Pittsfield, Mass., recently delivered a sermon on early training and the dignity of labor, from the text, "Moreover, his mother made him a little coat."

According to the Hudson (N. Y.) *Republican*, the Catholic church difficulties in that city between the priest and congregation are still unsettled. The church doors remain closed, and the people do without mass on the Sabbath.

Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, takes the ground that there should be no dispute in this country about the right of all sects and parties to hold parades.

It is stated in the Methodist Protestant Church, only white male members are entitled to vote. The annual conferences, however, have the power to grant the privilege of suffrage, under certain restrictions, to women and colored communicants. When the original members of this body seceded from the "Old Church," the Methodist Episcopal, as it was termed, they were styled "Reformers." We presume this rule of suffrage does not exist in the Methodist Church, formerly a part of the Methodist Protestant Church, but in the Southern branch. The last General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church authorized both sexes to vote on lay delegation.

A correspondent of the *Presbyterian* presses the question upon the attention of members of the Presbyterian faith, whether it is right, knowing the teachings of the Standards of that Church, to hold stock in railroad corporations guilty of running Sunday trains and doing various kinds of work on the Sabbath. He asserts that the Presbyterian Church in past days, as a denomination, has been especially rigid in the enforcement of the observance of the Sabbath, sometimes enforcing the civil law, imposing fines upon farmers and others for working upon the Sabbath.

The Double-headed Baby.

Dr. Besse, who went to Boston to attend the phenomenon, writes that the post-mortem examination at which he assisted developed the fact that the connection of so speak of the two opposite sections or ends of the child—takes place by intersection of the intestines just above the colon, which organ is not duplicated, but is common for both infants. There was also but one womb and one bladder, the latter being the receptacle of two different ureters. Above the colon all the organs were duplicated and perfect as in any well-developed human being. The body of the child, or children, was carefully embalmed and put into a casket containing alcohol and having glass facings, which afford a good view of the body, which is well preserved. In the casket the child looks natural, and appears as if in repose. It has been brought by the parents to their home near Ashley, where it remains. The Boston Medical Society offered $6,000 for it, but the offer has been declined. Probably not less than $10,000 would induce the parents to part with the treasure.

THE Quoquinnapesakesosanagog House is the name under which a New Hampshire tavern struggles.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTRACTIVE
AT
WILLIAM
Fans! Fans! Fans!
Palm Leaf,
Willow, Chinese,
Fancy Wood, Linen,
And Silk Fans.
From 5 cents up.

At 6¼c., Children's Fancy Hose
At 12½c., Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves.
At 50c., Ladies Colored Kid Gloves.
At 50c., Ladies' Poplin Skirts, printed borders.
At 75c., Ladies' White Skirts.
At 37½c., Gents' Calico Shirts, full size.
At 25c., Gents' Hemmed Linen Handkerchiefs, as good as generally sold at 50c.
Ladies' Underwear.
Gents' Underwear.
Gents' White Dress Shirts.
Gents' Calico and Chintz Shirts.
Gents' Paper Collars, a large stock just received, at very low prices.
Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers.
A new lot of Sailor Hats.
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, very cheap.
Summer Shawls, at lower than manufacturer's prices.
Lace Shawls and Jackets, selling at bargain prices.
White Goods, Trimmings.
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.

ALL AT THE LOWES
Wholesale a
165, 167 and 169 Fede
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.

ARE SELLING THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
LADIES'
Muslin & Cambric Undergarments
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
JUST OPENED,
A Lot of Ladies' New Style
HAIR CLOTH BUSTLES.
THE
Estelle and Rainbow Scarf
OR SHOULDER WRAPS,
For the Sea Side and Mountain Wear,
VERY CHOICE AND HANDSOME GOODS.
NOW OPEN.
A FULL LINE OF
MIDNIGHT'S KNITTING YARNS,
In all the new shade mixtures.
German and American Zephyr
All new plain shade mixtures.
WHITE & COLORED JAVA
And Other Makes of Canvas
FOR ZEPHYR WORK.
All at Low Prices,
197 AND 199 PENN AVENUE.
jy19
DRY GOODS
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
Offer their
New Spring Stock
AT EASTERN PRICES.
Lowest in Nine Years.
No. 115 Wood Street.
C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON,
J. G. STEPHENSON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTRACTIVE
AT
SEMPLE'S.
AT 25 CENTS.
1 Case Dark Gray Poplins,
Slightly Imperfect—a Great Bargain.
At 12½c., Striped Hernani es, worth 30c.
At 25c., Striped and Figured Grenadines, a bargain.
At 18¾c., Striped Dress Linens, worth 37½c.
At 25c., Fine French Organdies, worth 37½c.
At 25c., Buff and White P. K.'s, very cheap.
At 12½c., Light and Dark Delaines, best quality.
At 8½c., Fast Colored Calicoes, good for the price
At 15c., 27 inch. wide Linen Towelling, a special bargain.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Towellings, Table Napkins,
Turkey Red Table Damasks,
Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens,
Shirting and Furniture Checks, Tickings,
Sheeting Muslins, all widths,
Pillow Case and Shirting Muslins,
Cotton Batting for Comforts and Quilts,
Cassimeres for Men and Boys' Wear,
Rob Roy and Eastern Country Flannels.
ALL AT OLD PRICES.
Foreign and Domestic Dress Ginghams,
A new stock of all Wool Poplin Plaids,
Plain and Fancy Dress Goods,
Mourning Dress Goods,
Black Alpacas, &c.,
T POSSIBLE PRICES,
nd Retail, at
SEMPLE'S,
ral Street, Allegheny.

PROPOSED
Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

JOINT RESOLUTION
Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.
Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to-wit:
AMENDMENT.
Strike out the Sixth Section of the Sixth Article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following:
"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."
JAMES H. WEBB,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Speaker of the Senate.
Approved the fifteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.
JNO. W. GEARY.
Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth Article of the Constitution.
F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
OFFICE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, HARRISBURG, July 5th, 1871.
jy17 w28

BAILEY & Co
Chestnut and 12th Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
JEWELERS & SILVERSMITHS,
Have completed arrangements with leading Makers in Europe, by which they are now enabled to offer
Fine Watches,
At very moderate prices.
Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
Goods sent by Express on approval.
Strangers are cordially invited to visit our establishment.
Watches.
TTHS
BAGS.
Cotton Seamless Bags have advanced, but being fortunate enough to have a large stock (about 11,000) on hand, we are selling them at the old prices. We manufacture a Bag called the "Philadelphia," a Bag which is equal, if not superior, to any in the market. Of them we have three sizes, 2, 2½ and 3 bushels.
We also manufacture Paper Bags, Ropes and Twines.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
347 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; N. E. corner Market and Water Streets, Philadelphia.
2,000 DOORS AND SASH
For Sale at Reduced Prices
BY
HEATH & SPEER,
Cor. Third St. and Duquesne Way,
PITTSBURGH.

1 inch Doors, 2 ft. 6 to 6 ft. 6, in. 4 panels	$2 50
1¼ do. 2 ft. 8 to 6 ft. 8 in. 4 panels	3 00
1¼ inch Doors, 2 ft. 10 to 6 ft. 10 in., 4 panels, raised	3 25
1¾ inch Doors, 2 ft. 10 to 6 ft. 10 in., 4 panels, raised	3 75
Sash, 8 to 10, per dozen lights	60
Sash, 9 to 12, do., do.	75
Sash, 10 to 12, do., do.	75

je24:u100-ws
These are the
LEADING PRICES
AT
EVANS'
DEPARTMENT
STORE,
56 Fifth Avenue,
MASONIC HALL.
American Watches.
Waltham Watch Co.,
E. Howard & Co.,
Elgin Watch Co.,
United States Watch Co.,
OF ALL GRADES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At the Lowest Prices in the City.
THE
"ZIMMERMAN WATCH."
This Watch, made by Karl Zimmerman, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch in the market, not excepting the Frodsham, its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city.
FOR SALE BY
MEYRAN & SIEDLE.
Sole Agents, 42 Fifth Avenue.
ap22:v52
IF YOU WANT A LARGE COOKING
RANGE for a fine house, cet BISSELL & CO.'S PITTSBURGH RANGE. It is the best finished and best range made in Pittsburgh.
235 LIBERTY STREET.

ADDRESS
TO THE
Nervous and Debilitated,
Whose sufferings have been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable. If you are suffering, or have suffered, from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky or ropey, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling on this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia, or liver complaint?
Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart?
How many men, from the effects of excesses have brought about that state of weakness in Sexual Organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections suicide and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have used remedies for all but the right one.
Diseases of these organs require the use of a Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility and all diseases of the Sexual Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.
If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.
HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT
SARSAPARILLA,
The Great Blood Purifier and Beautifier of the Complexion.
HELMBOLD'S
Extract Sarsaparilla
WILL RADICALLY EXTERMINATE FROM THE SYSTEM SCROFULA, SYPHILIS, FEVER SORES, ULCERS, SORE EYES, SORE LEGS, SORE MOUTH, SORE HEAD, BRONCHITIS, SKIN DISEASES, SALT RHEUM, CANKERS, RUNNINGS FROM THE EAR, WHITE SWELLINGS, TUMORS, CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, NODES, RICKETS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, NIGHT SWEATS, RASH, TETTER, HUMORS OF ALL KINDS, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA, AND ALL DISEASES THAT HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED IN THE SYSTEM FOR YEARS.
Being prepared expressly for the above complaints, its Blood-Purifying properties are greater than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla. It gives the complexion a clear and healthy color, and restores the patient to a state of health and purity. For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Erysipelas and all Scaly Eruptions of the skin, and Beautifying the Complexion.
HELMBOLD'S
Catawba Grape Pills,
THE MOST RELIABLE
Purgative and Cathartic Known—
Superseding, Salts, Magnesia, &c.
In Sick or Nervous Headache, Jaundice, Indigestion, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, General Debility, etc. No nausea, no griping pains, but mild, pleasant and safe in operation.
The Catawba Grape Pills
Are purely vegetable, being composed of
CATAWBA GRAPE JUICE
AND
Fluid Extract Rhubarb.
Beware of those cheap Patent Pills, carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons, vended in wooden boxes—most of which contain either calomel, mercury or other deleterious drugs.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS established upward of twenty years, prepared by
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
Crystal Palace Pharmacy, 594 Broadway, New York, and 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
SOLD BY Ddruggists EVERYWHERE

S. BOYD. W. P. MURRAY.
BOYD & MURRAY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
LOOKING GLASSES,
CURTAIN CORNICES, FRENCH PLATE GLASS for Store Fronts, PICTURE FRAMES, MOULDINGS, &c. FRENCH GLASS for Dwelling Houses.
No. 58 FIFTH AVENUE,
ap15:p65-58M PITTSBURGH, PA.

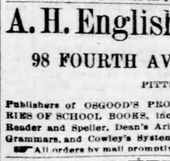
NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
7-30 GOLD LOAN
OF THE
Northern Pacific Railroad.
RAPID PROGRESS OF THE WORK.
The building of the Northern Pacific Railroad (begun July last) is being pushed forward with great energy from both extremities of the line. Several thousand men are employed in Minnesota and on the Pacific coast. The grade is nearly completed 266 miles westward from Lake Superior trains are running over 130 miles of finished road, and track-laying is rapidly progressing toward the eastern border of Dakota. Including its purchase of the St. Paul & Pacific Road, the Northern Pacific Company now has 413 miles of completed road, and by September next this will be increased to at least 560.
A GOOD INVESTMENT.—Jay Cooke & Co. are now selling, and unhesitatingly recommend as a profitable and perfectly safe investment, the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They have 20 years to run, bear Seven and Three-Tenths per cent. gold interest, (more than 8 per cent. currency) and are secured by first and only mortgage on the ENTIRE ROAD AND ITS EQUIPMENTS, and also, as fast as the road is completed, on
23,000 ACRES OF LAND to every mile of track, or 5000 acres for each $1,000 bond. They are exempt from U. S. Tax; principal and interest are payable in gold. Denominations, Coupons, $100 to $1,000; Registered, $100 to $10,000.
LANDS FOR BONDS.—Northern Pacific 7-30's are at all times receivable at TEN PER CENT. ABOVE PAR, in exchange for the Company's lands, at their lowest cash price. This renders them practically INTEREST BEARING LAND WARRANTS.
SINKING FUND.—The proceeds of all sales of Lands are required to be devoted to the re-purchase and cancellation of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. The land grant of the Road exceeds Fifty Million Acres. This immense Sinking Fund will undoubtedly cancel the principal of the Company's bonded debt before it falls due. With their ample security and high rate of interest, these are an investment accessible to the people which is more PROFITABLE and SAFE.
EXCHANGING U. S. FIVE-TWENTIES.—The success of the New Government 5 per cent. Loan will compel the early surrender of United States 6 per cents. Many holders of Five-Twenties are now exchanging them for Northern Pacific Seven-30 Bonds, thus realizing a handsome profit, and at once increasing their yearly income.
OTHER SECURITIES.—All marketable Stocks and Bonds will be received at their highest current prices in exchange for Northern Pacific Seven Thirties. EXPRESS CHARGES on Money or Bonds received, and on Seven-Thirties sent in return will be paid by the Financial Agents. Full information, maps, pamphlets, etc., can be obtained on application at any agency, or from the undersigned. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.
Philadelphia, New York, Washington,
Financial Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
Also by the following named Banks and Bankers of Pittsburgh, viz:
MASONIC BANK,
WESTERN SAVINGS BANK,
PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK,
N. HOLMES & SONS,
DARLINGTON, BRADY & CO.,
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
HART, CAMPBELL & CO.
The following well-known citizens are largely interested in the Stock and Bonds of this road, and are confidently referred to for its successful prosecution:

Wm. M. Lyon,	Wm. Thaw,
Charles J. Clarke,	Wm. Phillips,
Lloyd & Black,	Dilworth & Porter,
Wm. M. Kidd,	Geo. W. Case,
John Watt,	J. N. McCulloch,
J. S. & M. S. Moorhead,	H. B. Graham,
Springer Harbaugh,	Thos. A. Scott,
J. Edgar Thompson,	F. B. Brunot,

And many others.
J. K. MOORHEAD,
General Agent for Pittsburgh District.
June 1, 1871. jy26:MWS-T

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

A medicine that cures is a real public blessing. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA makes positive cure of a series of complaints, which are always afflicting and too often fatal. It purifies the blood, purges out the lurking humors in the system, which undermine health and settle into troublesome disorders. Eruptions of the skin are the appearance on the surface of humors that should be expelled from the blood. Internal derangements are the determination of these same humors to some internal organ, or organs, whose action they derange and whose substance they disease and destroy. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA expels these humors from the blood. When they are gone, the disorders they produce disappear, such as *Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, St. Anthony's Fire, Sores or Purifying Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pains in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa arising from Internal Scrofulous Taint, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Impotency, Emaciation, and General Debility.* With their departure health returns.
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
mh28:u3-TTHS-T WHOLESALE AGENTS.
FOR SALE.
MAGNIFICENT
BUILDING SITES.
Lots! Lots! Lots!
The most attractive and desirable sites for homes within the city limits. Good neighborhood, good water, fuel convenient, easy of access, being located at Fort Herron, the terminus of the Central Passenger Railway. Terms easy. Inquire of
C. H. LOVE,
No. 58 FOURTH AVENUE, or to
R. G. HERRON,
ON THE PREMISES.
ap15:n69
HALL'S
Vegetable Sicilian
HAIR
RENEWER



Is the only infallible Hair Preparation for
RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR AND PROMOTING ITS GROWTH.
It is the cheapest preparation ever offered to the public, as one bottle will last longer and accomplish more than three bottles of any other preparation.
Our Renewer is not a Dye; it will not stain the skin as others.
IT WILL KEEP THE HAIR FROM FALLING OUT.
It cleanses the scalp and makes the Hair SOFT, LUSTROUS AND SILKEN.
Our Treatise on the Hair sent Free by mail.
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.
For sale by all druggists.
B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
au3-ST-TH-T Wholes

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

au8:eod

GEORGE B. HILL,

DEALER IN

Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages,

COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.

(SECOND FLOOR.)

$30,000 to Loan on Mortgages. Apply immediately.

$100,000

Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.)

These Bonds are a first lien on the road now fully completed and in running order, and take precedence of the 7 per cent. bonds, are dated 1888, for thirty years, with interest, payable February and August.

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

my8:r6

James T. Brady & Co.,

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Financial Agents of United States

FOR

FUNDED LOAN

Of 1880, 1885 and 1900.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade,

NEW YORK, AUGUST 4, 1871.

Gold has been quiet at 12¼@12¾. Loans made at from 1 to 3 per cent., for borrowing. Clearances $17,000,000; shipments to-morrow $371,000; Governments firm and a fraction better, foreign bankers have orders in the market for a large amount of bonds which cannot be filled at their limits, although the same are very close to current quotations, the supply of bonds being very limited, especially old issues.

The stock market opened weak, when the bears jumped on it and hammered prices down from one half to one per cent., but it reacted quickly, being led by Wabash, Pacific Mail and Union Pacific, which stocks were very steady with good buyers, particularly for Wabash, which advanced to 64 on the increased earnings of $231,000 for the month of July, and the present buyers of this stock say that it will pay a dividend of 7 per cent. next year. Pacific Mail advanced to 47¾, and for a time attracted much attention. Union Pacific rose to 29¾ on the report that harmony had been restored between the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors. Lake Shore has been dull, awaiting the action of the Executive Committee on the dividend question. It is reported that the stock dividend will take the shape of convertible bonds. The bond closed strong, with an upward tendency. The Bulls are very confident, and expect much higher prices before the close of the season. Money is easy at 3@5 per cent. In State bonds, Tennessees have been firm and active; the remainder of the list was dull.

Sterling Exchange 110.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons 1881, 116; 5-20's '62, 114¾; '64, 115; '65, 114¾; new do. 112¾; '67, 113¼; '68, 113¾; 10-40's, 113¾; currency 6's, 114¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 95; Tennessee: old, 74¾; new, 74; Virginia: new, 72; old, 64¾; North Carolina: old, 44; new, 27.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 84¾; Quicksilver, 43¾; Mariposa, 3¾; do preferred, 5; Adams Express, 52; Wells-Fargo, 44; American Merchants' Union, 34¾; United States, 50¾; Pacific Mail, 47¾; New York Central, 97½; Scrip, 93½; Erie, 20¾; do preferred, 36; Hariem, 127; do preferred, 136; Reading, 103¾; Michigan Central, 120¾; C & I, 120¾; Northwestern, 71¾; do preferred, 91¾; Rock Island, 108¾; New Jersey Central, 105¾; Ste. Paul, preferred, 81¾; Wabash, 64; preferred, 83; Fort Wayne, 98¾; Terre Haute, 51; preferred, 56; Chicago & Union, 124; preferred, 130; Ohio & Mississippi, 40¾; C. C. & C., 88; Burlington & Quincy, 138; Lake Shore, 109¾; Illinois Central, 131; Union Pacific, —; Central Pacific bonds, 98¾; Union, 62¾.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	112¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '65	112¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	114¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	113¾
U. S. 5-20 1862	114¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	113¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	115¾	U. P. R. R.	87
U. S. 5-20 1865	114¾	C. P. R. R.	98¾
U. S. 10-40	113¾	Cy Pacific	114¾

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, August 4, 1871. }

ASHES—Common Soda ash, 4@4¼; Pearls, 9; Pots, 7¾; Nitrals soda, 4¾.

BUTTER—There is a fair demand for strictly prime butter, but the lower grades are very dull. The former may be quoted at 18, with an occasional small sale of fancy at 20.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet and unchanged; we can report occasional small sales at 5@7 cts, according to quality.

BEANS—Seas n over. Stock almost exhausted, and the demand is very light.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 33@35c.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.00@2.00 per bbl. Resendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@5.00.

CORN MEAL—The inquiry is light and mainly for small lots, while prices remain unchanged, 60@65 per bushel.

COTTON—We can report sales to upholsterers at 15 cts per lb.

CEDAR LUMBER—Sales of 1 inch boards at $100 per 1,000 feet. Cedar Posts, 45@50 cents each.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet and unchanged; we continue to quote standard brands, in a jobbing way, at 24—usual advance for small lots.

COUNTRY LARD—Continues very dull and prices are lower; we now quote at 8@9 cts.

CHEESE—Is weak, in consequence of the hot weather, and the indications are at this point to lower prices. We continue to quote prime Ohio Goshen at 10¾@11; Factory, 9¾@10; Dairy, 8@9.

EGGS—Continue very dull, and, with fair receipts, the stock is accumulating and prices drooping. Strictly fresh cannot be quoted above 15, while old stock is hard to sell at any price. There seems to be no demand from the east, notwithstanding there is a margin if the New York quotations are correct.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and weak, though there is no quotable change in prices, $6.75@7.00 for good spring extras; $7 for choice baker's flour; and $6.75@7.00 for good to choice red winter wheat. Buyers generally are restricting their purchases as much as possible, in anticipation of lower prices, and, in consequence, business is slow. However, it is probable that old flour will command a premium of 20@25c per bbl over new for some time to come.

FRUITS—Apples continue to arrive pretty freely, and the market is weak and prices lower; we now quote at $3.00@3.50 for good to prime, and $4.00 for choice; inferior to poor receipts were unusually heavy, seven car loads reported as having arrived per Connellsville road; the great proportion of them were in bad condition, many of them absolutely unfit for use, while others did not bring enough to pay cost of transportation; we regret we can not advise the way from 50c to $1.50 per box, according to quality and condition. It is generally expected that the receipts will run very light, as commission men report that in many cases they are unable to realize enough to pay freight. Peaches continue scarce and nearly nominal at $3.00@3.50 per bushel, according to quality. Nothing doing in canned goods or foreign fruits.

GRAIN—We can hear of no operations in Wheat and in the absence of sales we quote nominally at $1.15@1.20 for new and $1.25 for old. These figures could not be realized for future deliveries, and even on spot no considerable amount could be sold at these quotations. As we noted the other day, the mills are a little short of old stock, and the market at present is almost bare of this particular article. Oats continue unsettled and irregular, we hear of sales of new crop at 45@52—one car of No. 2 Chicago at the latter rate, and more offered at same figure. We can also report sales of new Ohio and Penna Oats, at 50, and 52. It is considered by some former, but whether this will justify a difference of 8@7 cts per bushel, is a matter that we cannot answer. It is probable that some days will have to elapse before prices will be established. Corn is reported quiet and unchanged; mixed shelled, 60@62, and prime yellow 62@70. We hear of offers to sell No. 2 Chicago Rye at 70@72, and offers to buy prime Penna and Ohio, at 75@76—as yet the receipts of the latter kind have been very meagre. No price established for Barley yet.

GROCERIES—Our market is reported fairly active for the season, but as might be expected the bulk of the operations are in Sugars. Coffee is reported easier in the east, particularly in New York, and the same is true of Sugars. Molasses Syrups and Rice remain as reported dull with no change in prices.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 19¾; Prime, 18¾; Good, 17; Fair, 16¾; Roasting, 15¾@16.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—White Honey, 70. Sugar House & Eiders, 70; Silver Drips, 60; other grades, 45@50.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11¾; prime, 11¼ good, 10¾; fully fair, 10¾; Porto Rico Boucanee, 10¾@11¾; Cuba, 10@11; Demarara, 11¾@12¾.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 14; A Coffee, 13; "B," 12¾; Extra C, 12¾; C, yellow, 12¾.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 68; good, 65.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 10c; prime, 9¾c; good, 9c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 23c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 20c. Cassia, 55c.

HEMP—Is scarce but the demand is light and prices unchanged. $165 per ton.

HONEY—We can report sales in a regular way at 25@30 cts per lb. for fair to choice.

HIDES—Green Salted, 10¾@11¾; Green Butcher's, 8; Dry Flint, 21@22; Green Calf Skins, 14@15; Green Salted Calf, 17@18.

HUNS—Quoted at 2¾@2¾ cts.

HAY—Good to prime baled is reported steady at $24@26 by the car load. The receipts has been comparatively light during the past week.

LIME—Perrysburg white, $2.00@2.25 per bbl; Cleveland $2.25; Eastern, $1.75.

MILL FEED—Is quiet and unchanged; Bran, 21@22 per ton, and Middlings, $33@35.

ONIONS—Quiet and unchanged, $3.00@3.50 per bbl.

OIL—No. 1 Extra Lard Oil, (Pittsburgh manufacture) quoted at 75@79 in round lots, and 75c in a jobbing way.

PEA NUTS—Scarce and held firmly at 11 cts. per lb.

POULTRY—Is quoted lower: 50@60 cts per pair for young, and 65@70 for old.

POTATOES—Still quoted at $2.00@2.50 per bbl, and, while the stock in hands of commission houses is pretty well reduced, the supply is never-the less fully up to the demand.

SIDES—Pickled Shoulders, 7; sugar cured, 10¾@10¾c; ribbed sides, 9; clear, 10c. Breakfast Bacon, 12¾@13¾; sugar cured hams, 15@16c. Dried Beef, 18c. Lard, 10¾ in tcs; 11¾ in kegs. Mess Pork, $14.50.

RAGS—Sales, 4,534 cts per lb.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is quoted at $1.80@1.85 and Timothy at $4.25@4.50. No inquiry for and nothing doing in Clover Seed.

SALT—Sales Tennessee Stock on hand at 4¾ cts.

WILLOWS—Quoted firm at 10 cts

WATER MELONS—Sales at from $10@22 per 100 as to quality and condition.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, August 4, 1871. }

There is no improvement to note in the general tone of the oil business, and what is worse still there is not much prospect of anything of the kind. As compared with yesterday prices have still fur her declined; refined is off 20@25 cts per bbl while crude was offered at a reduction of 3@5 cts—as will be noticed, the former continues to drop more rapidly than the latter, so that in fact the situation for manufacturers is not getting any better, notwithstanding crude is lower. Many of the refiners it is said are pretty well sold up for August and the first half of September; they sold several weeks ago when prices were 25@3 cts per gallon higher than at present, and those of them who did not contract for crude at that time, and are thus enabled to take advantage of the recent decline, will now have a fair margin. Shipping prices are as a basis, however, there is no margin whatever.

CRUDE.

Market weak—not a single sale reported. Spot or seller August, 23½; seller all August, 22¾; buyer all year, 12¾. Parker quoted at 24.

REFINED.

Sales: 1,000 bbls August at 24¾; 1,000 bbls September at 25; late in the afternoon seller August quoted at 24¾, and buyer 24¾. August and September, together, 24¾—reported sale of a cargo in Philadelphia at 24¾.

OIL BARRELS.

Quiet and unchanged. City make, on spot, $1.80; Country make, $1.70—all delivered.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Aladdin Oil Works 15 bbls, 2 barrels H W C Tweddle; Parentum O W 388, account Duncan & Y; Parentum O W 156, account Eng. Bank; Eagle O W 394, account Duncan & Y; Lily O W 467, account J B Barbour; Excelsior O W 74, account J Bleakly; Brilliant O W 80, account O C & A R; Brilliant O W 74, account J Marshall; Brilliant O W 240, account Lockhart, F & Co; Standard O W 93, account Duncan & Y; Globe O W 80, account Bates & G; Standard O W 80, account Bates & G; Sunbeam O W 222, account W Stewart; Victory O W 156, account Eng. Bank; Eagle O W 394, account Duncan & Y; Lily O W 467, account J B Barbour; Excelsior O W 74, account J Bleakly; Brilliant O W 80, account O C & A R; Brilliant O W 74, account J Marshall; Brilliant O W 240, account Lockhart, F & Co; Standard O W 93, account Duncan & Y; Globe

HOME NEWS.

The Races.—Excursion tickets good for ten days, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, will be issued to those wishing to attend the Buffalo races. A ride on this road under the careful and efficient guardianship of those who manage it, is safe and delightful.

The prospects are that the dining rooms of Wm. Holtzheimer, proprietor of the well-known and popular "Continental" on Fifth avenue, near the Postoffice, will be opened to the public about the first of September. The numerous friends of William will be glad to hear this news.

Johnny's Friends.—Thursday, Jerry Sexton, one of the parties accused of helping to rescue Johnny Robinson, was sent to the Work House in default of the fine and costs in his case. Thomas Hughes and Thomas Flood paid their fines and were released. Smith's was not forthcoming until sometime after the hearing in the Wood street case, but it was finally sent in.

Personal.—Dr. Daniel McMeal, after several years residence in the Sunny South, has returned to this city and resumed his professional practice at No. 151 Grant street. In the past, few of our physicians have been more successful in the treatment of the various diseases to which human flesh is heir. He deservedly occupies high place in his profession, and has the confidence and esteem of all who have ever had acquaintance or transactions. His many friends and former patrons will be glad to extend him hearty welcome.

The Keystone Pottery.

The manufacture of stone and china queensware is an interest of great importance in the commercial statistics of the city. The Keystone Pottery, Stevenson street in the Sixth ward, city, is one of the largest and most perfect in the country and turns out as fine ware of all descriptions as any imported. Messrs. John Wyllie & Son, the clever and enterprising lessees, leave nothing unqone to maintain the high reputation of the pottery and have made it vastly improvable by the introduction of a scale of popular prices. Give them a call and look through their large and novel stock.

An Unwarrantable Charge.

In Tuesday's paper we published that an information for larceny had been made against Messrs. John and Jacob Houderschild and George Atud for the larceny from David Craft's saloon of a bureau and some bed clothing. At the hearing it was developed that no larceny whatever was committed, the articles belonging to the party who authorized their removal. The prosecutor will appear to-morrow for his rashness in making the information. The Messrs. Houderschild stand very high in the community, and any who know them will regard this explanation as wholly unnecessary. Mayor Callow promptly dismissed the case as he had the prosecutor apologized the matter was settled.

Another Warning.

Two little boys named Scanlon, the one aged two years, the other six, living on the A. V. R. R., this side of Verona, were the victims of an oil explosion on Tuesday. During the absence of the mother in another room, the children got the can and began to pour the oil upon the fire in the stove. An explosion instantly followed and the elder of the two ran screaming up the track enveloped in fire and smoke. The mother caught him and was herself severely burned while tearing off his burning clothes. Returning to the house with the child she had rescued, she found the youngest burned almost to a crisp. The poor little fellow was at last alive and everything was done for him that could be done, but there were no hopes of his recovery. He died after two hours of intense suffering. The oldest child lived but ten hours.

Miss Dargon.

Miss Augusta L. Dargon left New York on Monday last, for Quincy, Ills., on a visit to her many friends in that city, where she is greatly respected, not only in her profession, but for her many social qualities. She goes on the 26th inst. to Chicago, as leading lady of the New Opera House in that city. Miss Dargon occupied the position of leading lady at the Varieties, New Orleans last winter until the theatre was destroyed by fire. She then played several successful engagements in other cities, Mobile, Galveston, Houston, &c. She was offered her old position at the New Varieties this season, with a salary larger than any leading lady receives outside of New York; she receives the same salary at Chicago and concludes to remain in the North. She was offered several engagement during the last season, at Niblo's, New York, but was so successful at the South that she was obliged to decline. Miss Dargon is quite a favorite in this city, and her many friends will be pleased to hear of her success.

U. P. Board of Publication.

Many years ago five hundred dollars was donated to constitute what was to be known as a "Bible Fund." This fund was to be used in purchasing bibles for gratuitous distribution. In the year 1818 it was increased to one thousand dollars, in which year the present Board was organized and the well-known Rev. Dr. Rodgers appointed Superintendent, which office he held until his death. It has been secured a few years ago. In 1862 the fund amounted to $70,000, when a building was purchased on Grand street. Owing to the gradual increase of business as the church extended, the building has been found to be insufficient and a valuable lot, 38x70 feet, purchased on Ninth street near Penn, on which a fine building, iron front, is to be completed by the first of November. Rev. S. Collins is the efficient Superintendent, to whom is greatly due the marked success that has crowned the enterprise.

Hughes, Smith and McKee.

A hearing was had yesterday in the Wood street difficulty, which occurred on Wednesday night, between the parties whose nam s head this article. The information was made by officer Lorenz Cook, against Thomas Hughes, Charles Smith and John McKee. The parties were alleged to have got into a fight at the place mentioned, just after the banquet of the Knights of Pythias at the Alden House A partial hearing was had Thursday afternoon at four o'clock, and the investiagation was conducted at length yesterday.

The testimony of the witnesses yesterday afternoon differed materially from that of the day previous, the defendants all denying the charges. Hearing the Mayor stated that the conflicting testimony of the witnesses left him as much at sea as to finding out who was the real aggressor —or rather who started the fight—as he was when the case started. The main point, however, was the breach of the peace committed, and the defendants were all engaged in it. He would, therefore, fine each of the three defendants twenty-five dollars and costs.

Hughes and McKee paid their fines very promptly and were dismissed. Smith's little bill was also handed in by a friend, and he, too, was allowed to depart.

The Late Wm. M. Bell.

The action of the Sabbath School Teachers of the Second United Presbyterian congregation of Allegheny, at a meeting held on the evening of the 2nd inst., in regard to the death of Wm. M. Bell, is as follows:

Whereas, It has pleased our heavenly Father to remove by death Mr. Wm. M. Bell, the Assistant Superintendent of our School and for many years a most active and faithful teacher, and *whereas* we cannot but regard his removal as far more than an ordinary loss, he having been esteemed and beloved by all and by this community as a servant of God without rebuke. Therefore,

Resolved, first. That in the death of our beloved brother the congregation to which he belonged from its organization, has lost one of its brightest ornaments and most exemplary members, and the Sabbath School one of its most honored and efficient workers.

Second. That his example as a christian gentleman and kind friend was eminently worthy of our imitation, and we do feel called upon to walk more closely with our God.

Third. That we regard the unexpected death of our brother as a solemn appeal to us to so live as to be always ready to meet our God in judgment.

Fourth. That we hereby tender to the wife, children and other relatives of the deceased our deepest sympathies in their bereavement, and commend them to the paternal care and compassion of that divine and infinitely wise father, who whether he wounds or heals does all things well.

Whither You May Go,

consult, before you start, Max Schamberg, Esq., the efficient European passenger and railroad ticket agent, 163 Smithfield street. Whether you make an excursion trip to Europe or a recreation trip to the sea-shore whether business calls you to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore or Washington, or the ties of love, family and friendship draw you great West, Chicago, St. Louis or Cincinnati—whither you may go, call, we beseech you, on Mr. Schamberg before you start. It will always pay you to see him first.

If you are in New York, buy at competing rates your railroad tickets to Chicago, St. Louis or Cincinnati. If you are in any Western city where there is railroad competition, buy through tickets to New York at competing rates.

In all cases sell the coupons not used to Max Schamberg, 163 Smithfield street, and he will always pay you enough for it to reduce your fare considerably. I. e., for illustration, you are in Chicago, buy a through ticket to New York, which will cost you about $20, and on your arrival in Pittsburgh hand coupon Pittsburgh-New York to Schamberg, who will pay you $11 therefor, thus reducing your fare from Chicago to Pittsburgh from $14 to $9—saving you $5. Mr. Schamberg is also the regularly appointed agent for the Pittsburgh, Connellsville and Baltimore-Ohio Railroad Company.

We are satisfied he will give satisfaction to the traveling public and that he deserves their support.

Application for Mandamus.

In the Court of Common Pleas, before Schoyer, Esq., attorney for Mr. A. H. English, made an application for a writ of mandamus directed to Mr. Charles Davis, City Engineer of Allegheny, directing him to grant a permit to Mr. English to make a connection from his property on Ridge avenue with a lateral sewer which has been constructed along that thoroughfare. Mr. E., in his bill of complaint, sets forth that he made application for the permit in proper form, and was prepared to accede to all the requirements prescribed by the city, but he has been denied the right of making the attachment which is necessary for the proper drainage of his property. A rule was granted and made returnable to-morrow, directing the defendant to show cause why the writ of mandamus asked for should be granted.

It appears that the application for a permit to connect with the sewer was refused because of some difficulty in regard to the payment of the tax levied for the construction of the sewer. The sewer extends west ward along Ridge avenue from Rope alley to the east line of Mr. E.'s property, and, as is stated, was constructed at his request and against the opposition to the wishes of other property owners, who had already made connections with the Lincoln avenue sewer. It is said that Mr. E. made a verbal agreement to the effect that if the other property holders would withdraw their opposition, he would consent to pay the full frontage tax levied upon his property, and also to consent that the sewer should extend only as far as the east line of his property, as the proposal was accepted, and accordingly the sewer was run only to the line designated. The assessment amounted to $251.47. Mr. E. having a frontage of one hundred and forty-six feet six inches on the avenue. He now declines to pay this amount, unless he receives a receipt showing that the money so paid was for frontage tax, so that he will be protected. He accordingly made the demand as stated, and the Sewer Commissioners refused the privilege asked for until the terms of the verbal agreement made is complied with.

BREVITIES.

CAMP MEETINGS next week.

MUSIC in the Park to-night.

THE Southside still has the small-pox.

SWEET POTATOES are becoming plenty.

BIRMINGHAM has open air market stalls.

TUTTSVILLE complains of exorbitant rates of rent.

BODINE, the last of Turner's abettors, is still at large.

THE borough of Allentown contemplates a new school house.

OLIVER DOUD BYRON is the initial star at Old Opera House.

P. PENDER was not concerned in the recent Wood street fight.

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THE tug and coal barge of Ormsby borough has been officially advised that the County Commissioners have allowed the Pittsburgh and Ormsby Street Railway Company exoneration for tax due on an assessed valuation of $7,250 for cars and horses.

JAMES MOUNTS, of Washington, Pa., being drunk and therefore crazy, attempted suicide at the Jail on Thursday week, by cutting a full grown butcher knife into his abdomen. Death was very foolish. Hopes are entertained of his recovery.

AN exciting foot-race will come off this afternoon, at McKee's Rocks, between two well-known young men of West Pittsburgh. The distance is to be one hundred yards. The young men have been training for some time, and a lively race may be anticipated.

THE man Dwyer, who was so frightfully injured by being clubbed by Kelly at Hatfield, was somewhat better last evening, though he is far from being out of danger. Kelly is still in the Lawrenceville lock-up awaiting the result of the injuries inflicted, bail being refused.

We understand that some $800 for Park music has been raised by subscription from Federal street, Allegheny, business men. They will pay for about thirteen concerts. This will be perhaps enough of concerts for the remainder of the season. The donors have the people's bless ng.

IN THE U. S. District Court yesterday morning, Judge McCandless, upon motion of Messrs. Weir and Gibson, set aside the petition from the citizens and attorneys of the district asking the appointment, appointing John A. Wilson, Esq., of Indiana, Pa., as a United States Commissioner.

A FEW nights ago the store of Mr. Logan, at Logan's Ferry station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, was entered and a good deal of amount of one hundred dollars, mostly ladies' gaiters and under clothing, carried off. No clue to the thieves, but a reward of one hundred dollars is offered for their capture.

IN THE United States District Court yesterday morning, District Attorney Sawyer filed an information for forfeiture against two caddies of manufactured tobacco, claimed by J. G. Brice & Co., of Baltimore. The tobacco was seized because the caddies did not have the stamps and brands required by law.

WE LEARN that a large force of men are at work on the Hempfield getting it into shape and bringing it to a first-class condition. New iron is being laid where the old one most badly needed. The track, rolling stock and everything connected with the road will soon compare favorably with the best lines in the country. The business continues to increase steadily.

THE year 1871 will be a memorable one for the number and destructive character of its tornadoes. The dispatches daily come freighted with accounts of frightful wind ravages—houses blown in, orchards leveled, railway trains lifted bodily from the track and thrown to one side, and people killed. The tornado of this week is particularly the most destructive ones of the tropics.

SQUIRE PROPERT, of the Diamond, Venango county, who was engaged in assisting Turner, the forger, to escape, was arrested on Tuesday and taken before United States Commissioner Seeley, by whom he was required to give bail in three thousand dollars for trial. It will be remembered that Proper secreted Turner in his house and then procured a horse and buggy and informed Bodine and Hayward of his whereabouts.

THE new survey on the new route to Chicago is now completed from Pittsburgh to Havana, a small station on the Lake Erie division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, about thirty south of Monroeville, Ohio. From thence it is expected, according to the programme now in force, that the road will be located via Fort on the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway, crossing on its way the Dayton & Michigan Railway at a point not yet determined. As we are rightly informed, the engineers are now at work on that part of the line. From Indiana to Chicago the most difficult portion of work their way along the Bryan, and through Lagrange and Steuben counties in Laporte.

THE Cumberland *News* says: We learn that a number of business men are now contemplating an excursion to Pittsburg at an early day. The object of the trip is to, besides the recreation of the trip, to look around and see the manufactories over in that lively city, and to make a personal inspection of the business men of the place, the ultimate design being to lay before the capitalists over there the very fine facilities we have here for manufacturing—fuel for steam purposes, water power, sand for glass, iron ore, good means of transportation, plenty of labor at a fair price, and comparatively cheap living. The trip proposed should take place, and we should like to see the party composed of our live business men.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities Yesterday.

Elizabeth Michaels appeared before Justice Ammon and charged Mary Cush with larceny. She alleges that the defendent came to her house and stole a large lot of clothing. Warrant issued.

Mayor Callow committ ted to jail Susanna Justice for disorderly conduct, thirty days. Margaret Winefeiter, for vagrancy, thirty days. To the Workhouse, Andy Johnson, for drunkeneness and disorderly conduct ten days.

Alderman Logan committed Patrick Nuvan to jail in default of $300 bail, on a charge of assaulting on a charge of violating the livery act. Wm. McCallin, livery stable keeper, is the prosecutor.

Martin Leibler charged James Navarre before Mayor Brush, with the larceny of valise valued at eighty dollars. He was committed in default of bail.

The Street Commissioner of South Pittsburgh lodged a complaint before Justice Barker against John Speiler for emptying the contents of a vault on the street. A warrant issued.

Alderman Moreland held Ellen Driscoll for a hearing on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Mrs. Burdett.

Michael Debon was before Alderman O'Donnell, charged by John Gross with false pretenses. It is alleged that he played on Michael in a watch transaction. The case was finally settled.

The officers recovered about one hundred and fifty pounds of stolen rope. They found it in a flat near the Point. The owners were N. J. Bagley, Wm. Scrimbeloe, Scrimbeloe boat "Gipsey." The thieves got up and dusted.

In fore Alderman McMasters, O. Hartzill charges Enos Wertz with the larceny of a gold account book. Warrant issued.

Hannah Rearden sued Catherine Jones at Alderman McMasters' office for assault and battery. The Squire issued a warrant for the arrest of Miss Jones.

Mary Auch came before Alderman McMasters and charged William Allen with "Thorny" Norris, Mary Norris, "Mag." Tofink and John Allen with keeping a disorderly bawdy-house in the rear of No. 31 First street Allegheny. The male defendants in the case are colored, and the females white. The accused were all arrested and held for a hearing.

Before Alderman Strain Mary Senago appeared and made information charging F. T. Lang with assault and battery, alleging that the accused did assault and beat the defendant's little child with a horse whip. Warrant issued.

Ann Carroll appeared before the same magistrate and charged Bridget Flinn with the larceny of twenty dollars. The accused was jailed for a hearing.

Tillie Cook also made information before Alderman Strain charging Lucinda Richards with assault and battery. Warrant issued.

A Public Sale of Homes for the People.—The subject of homes for the people is engaging a good deal of public attention at present. In view of the great and progressive character of this great community, it behooves every prudent man to secure an interest in the soil. A very good opportunity will be presented on Monday next. A positive public sale of large lots will then take place at Fleming, the most desirable station on the Fort Wayne road, six miles from the town. Train at 11:20 from Federal street. See advertisement on fourth page.

By A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

For sewing anything from lace to leather; use the WEED Family Sewing Machine, 116, Market street. Try it.

Hundreds pronounce Pearl Wheat just what all families want. Ask your grocer for it. TTHS8

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Personal and Otherwise.

THE city pastors will fill the pulpit of Rev. J. S. Sands in his absence.

REV. E. F GARLAND, of St. Patrick's church, is the wealthiest priest in this end of the State.

REV. M. F. DEVLIN of St. Paul's cathedral has just returned from a visitic to Niagara Falls.

REV. DR. YOUNG, pastor of the First Baptist Church, is preaching in the Oil Regions.

REV. SIMPSON HORNER, is recreating at Somerset. His health has not been very good lately.

REV. G. A. B. ROBINSON of Temperanceville is rapidly recovering from a severe attack of fever.

We are pleased to learn that Rev. R. Hamilton of the Centenary Methodist Church is convalescent.

THE REV. K. M. Gibson who has been on a visit to his friends on this city, has returned to his charge in San Francisco.

REV. A. F. SCOVEL of the First Presbyterian church has gone to Cresson to rest awhile. Services to-morrow as usual.

REV. J. C. NEVIN, U. P. Missionary to China and his accomplished bride will soon start on that distant field of labor.

REV. J. B. CLARK, D. D., has not returned yet from his wedding tour. Rev. G. M. Ormond will fill his pulpit to-morrow.

THE Sewickley Camp Meeting will commence on Tuesday. Some have already left in order to make preparations.

THE Rev. W. C. H. Hunter, of the Brown Chapel, Allegheny, is a minister of great earnestness, zeal and force of character.

THE First U. P. Church Allegheny has not elected a pastor yet. It is difficult to fill the place of the late lamented Dr. Beasley.

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